

## TRA

6. A retinue; a number of followers or attendants.  
My *train* are men of choice and rarest parts,  
That in the most exact regard support  
The worship of their names.  
Our fire walks forth, without more *train*  
Accompany'd than with his own complete  
Perfections. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*  
Thou should'st be seen  
A goddess among gods, ador'd, and serv'd  
By angels numberless, thy daily *train*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
Fairest of stars, last in the *train* of night,  
If better thou belong not to the dawn. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
He comes not with a *train* to move our fear. *Dryden.*  
The king's daughter, with a lovely *train*  
Of fellow nymphs, was sporting on the plain. *Addison.*  
He would put a check to the fury of war, that a stop  
might be put to those fins which are of its *train*. *Smalridge.*  
7. An orderly company; a procession.  
Who the knights in green, and what the *train*  
Of ladies dress'd with daisies on the plain? *Dryden.*  
8. The line of powder reaching to the mine.  
Since first they fall'd in their designs,  
To take in heav'n by springing mines;  
And with unanswerable barrels  
Of gun-powder, dispute their quarrels;  
Now take a course more practicable,  
By laying *trains* to fire the rabble. *Hudibras, p. iii.*  
Shall he that gives fire to the *train* pretend to wash his  
hands of the hurt that's done by the playing of the mine!  
*LeStrange's Fables.*  
9. *TRAIN* of artillery. Cannons accompanying an army.  
With an army abundantly supplied with a *train* of artillery,  
and all other provisions necessary, the king advanced towards  
Scotland. *Clarendon, b. ii.*  
*TRAINBANDS*. *n. f.* [*train* and *band*]. I suppose for *trained*  
*band*. The militia; the part of a community trained to mar-  
tial exercise.  
He directed the *trainbands* of Westminster and Middlesex,  
which consisted of the most substantial householders, to at-  
tend.  
Give commission  
To some bold man, whose loyalty you trust,  
And let him raise the *trainbands* of the city. *Dryden.*  
A council of war was called, wherein we agreed to re-  
treat: but before we could give the word, the *trainbands*,  
taking advantage of our delay, fled first. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
*TRAINING*. *n. f.* [*train* and *oil*]. Oil drawn by coction from  
the fat of the whale.  
*TRAINING*. *adj.* [*from train*]. Belonging to *train* oil. A bad word.  
Here steams ascend,  
Where the huge hogheads sweat with *trainy* oil. *Gay.*  
To *TRAINSE*. *v. a.* [A low word, I believe, without any ety-  
mology.] To walk in a careless or fluttish manner.  
Two slipshod nudes *trainse* along. *Pope.*  
*TRAIT*. *n. f.* [*trait*, Fr.]. A stroke; a touch. Scarce English.  
By this single *trait* Homer marks an essential difference be-  
tween the Iliad and Odyssey; that in the former the people  
perished by the folly of their kings; in this by their own  
folly. *Brown's Notes on the Odyssey.*  
*TRAITOR*. *n. f.* [*traître*, Fr. *traditor*, Lat.]. One who be-  
ing trusted betrays.  
The law laid that grievous punishment upon *traitors*, to  
forfeit all their lands to the prince, that men might be terri-  
fied from committing treasons. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
If you flatter him, you are a great *traitor* to him. *Bacon.*  
I'll put him thus far into the plot, that he should be se-  
cured as a *traitor*; but when I am out of reach, he shall be  
released. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
There is no difference, in point of morality, whether a  
man calls me *traitor* in one word, or says I am one hired to  
betray my religion and sell my country. *Swift.*  
*TRAITORLY*. *adj.* [*from traitor*]. Treacherous; perfidious.  
These *traitorly* rascals miseries are to be maul'd at, their  
offences being to capital. *Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.*  
*TRAITOROUS*. *adj.* [*from traitor*]. Treacherous; perfidious;  
faithless.  
What news with him, that *trait'rous* wight? *Daniel.*  
Pontius knows not you,  
While you stand out upon these *trait'rous* terms. *B. Johns.*  
The *traitorous* or treacherous, who have misled others, he  
would have severely punished, and the neutrals noted. *Bacon.*  
More of his majesty's friends have lost their lives in this  
rebellion than of his *traitorous* subjects. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
*TRAITOROUSLY*. *adv.* [*from traitorous*]. In a manner suiting  
traitors; perfidiously; treacherously.  
Good duke Humphry *traitorously* is murder'd  
By Suffolk. *Shakspeare's Henry VI.*  
Thou bitter sweet! whom I had laid  
Next me, the *traitorously* hast betray'd;  
And unsuspected half invisibly  
At once fled into him, and stay'd with me. *Donne.*

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- They had *traitorously* endeavoured to subvert the funda-  
mental laws, deprive the king of his regal power, and to  
place on his subjects a tyrannical power. *Clarendon.*  
*TRAITRESS*. *n. f.* [*from traitor*]. A woman who betrays.  
I, what I am, by what I was, overcome;  
*Traïtress*, restore my beauty and my charms,  
Nor steal my conquest with my proper arms. *Dryden.*  
Nor did my *traitress* wife these eye-lids close,  
Nor decently in death my limbs compose. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
By the dire fury of a *trait's* wife,  
Ends the sad evening of a stormy life. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
*TRAITRESSOUS*. *adj.* [*from traitress*, Lat.]. Metaphorical;  
not literal.  
*TRAITRESSOUSLY*. *adv.* [*from traitress*]. Metaphorically;  
not literally; not according to the first intention of the  
word.  
Language properly is that of the tongue directed to the ear  
by speaking; written language is *traitress* to be called, be-  
cause it is made to represent to the eye the same words which  
are pronounced. *Holbe's Elements of Speech.*  
To *TRAILNEATE*. *v. n.* [*trail* and *line*]. To deviate from  
any direction.  
If you *trailneate* from your father's mind,  
What are you else but of a bastard kind?  
Do, as your progenitors have done,  
And by their virtues prove yourself their son. *Dryden.*  
*TRAMMEL*. *n. f.* [*trammel*, Fr. *trama*, *tracula*, Lat.].  
1. A net in which birds or fish are caught.  
The *trammel* differeth not much from the shape of the  
bunt, and serveth to such use as the wear and haking. *Carew.*  
2. Any kind of net.  
Her golden locks the roundly did uppy  
In braided *trammels*, that no looser hairs  
Did out of order stray about her dainty ears. *Fairy Qu.*  
3. A kind of shackles in which horses are taught to pace.  
I may go shufflingly at first, for I was never before walked  
in *trammels*; yet I shall drudge at canstancy, till I have worn  
off the hitching in my pace. *Dryden's S. and Fryar.*  
To *TRAMMEL*. *v. a.* [*from the noun*]. To catch; to inter-  
cept.  
If th' assassination  
Could *trammel* up the consequence, and catch  
With its surceale success. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*  
To *TRAMPLE*. *v. a.* [*trampe*, Danish.]. To tread under foot  
with pride, contempt, or elevation.  
Cast not your pearls before swine, lest they *trample* them  
under their feet. *Mat. vii. 6.*  
My strength shall *trample* thee as mire. *Milton.*  
To *TRAMPLE*. *v. n.*  
1. To tread in contempt.  
Diogenes *trampled* on Plato's pride with greater of his  
own. *Government of the Tongue.*  
Your country's gods I scorn,  
And *trample* on their ignominious altars. *Ross.*  
2. To tread quick and loudly.  
I hear his thund'ring voice resound,  
And *trampling* feet that shake the solid ground. *Dryden.*  
*TRAMPLER*. *n. f.* [*from trample*]. One that tramples.  
*TRANATION*. *n. f.* [*trans*, Latin.]. The act of swimming  
over.  
*TRANSE*. *n. f.* [*trans*, Fr. *transitus*, Lat.]. It might there-  
fore be written *transé*. An exstasy; a state in which the soul  
is rapt into visions of future or distant things; a temporary  
absence of the soul from the body.  
Gynecia had been in such a *transé* of musing, that Zel-  
mane was fighting with the lion before she knew of any lion's  
coming. *Sidney, b. i.*  
Rapt with joy resembling heavenly madness,  
My soul was ravish'd quite as in a *transé*. *Spenser's Sonnet.*  
Abstract as in a *transé* methought I saw. *Milton.*  
Sudden he starts,  
Shook from his tender *transé*. *Thomson's Spring.*  
*TRANCED*. *adj.* [*from transé*]. Lying in a *transé* or exstasy.  
His grief grew puiant, and the strings of life  
Began to crack. Twice then the trumpets sounded,  
And there I left him *transé*. *Shakspeare's King Lear.*  
*TRANGRAM*. *n. f.* [A cant word.] An odd intricately con-  
trived thing.  
What's the meaning of all these *transgrams* and gimeracks?  
what are you going about, jumping over my master's hedges,  
and running your lines cross his grounds? *Arbuthnot.*  
*TRANNEL*. *n. f.* A sharp pin.  
With a small *trammel* of iron, or a large nail grounded to  
a sharp point, they mark the brick. *Moxon's Mech. Exar.*  
*TRANQUIL*. *adj.* [*tranquille*, Fr. *tranquillus*, Latin.]. Quiet;  
peaceful; undisturbed.  
I had been happy  
So I had nothing known. Oh now, for ever  
Farewell the *tranquil* mind! farewell content! *Shakspeare.*  
*TRANQUILLITY*. *n. f.* [*tranquillitas*, Latin; *tranquillité*, Fr.].  
Quiet; peace of mind; peace of condition; freedom from  
perturbation. *Leave*

## TRA

- Leave off.  
To let a weary wretch from her due rest,  
And trouble dying souls *tranquillity*. *Fairy Qu. b. ii.*  
You can scarce imagine any hero passing from one stage of  
life to another with so much *tranquillity*, to easy a transition,  
and so laudable a behaviour. *Pope.*  
To *TRANSACT*. *v. a.* [*transactus*, Lat.].  
1. To manage; to negotiate; to conduct a treaty or affairs.  
2. To perform; to do; to carry on.  
It cannot be expected they should mention particulars which  
were *transacted* amongst some few of the disciples only, as  
the transfiguration and the agony. *Addison.*  
*TRANSACTION*. *n. f.* [*transactio*, Fr. *transact*]. Nego-  
tiation; dealing between man and man; management; af-  
fairs; things managed.  
It is not the purpose of this discourse to set down the par-  
ticular *transactions* of this treaty. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
*TRANSANIMA*. *n. f.* [*trans* and *anima*]. Conveyance of  
the soul from one body to another.  
If the *transanimation* of Pythagoras were true, that the  
souls of men transmigrating into species answering their for-  
mer natures, some men cannot escape that very brood whose  
fire Satan entered. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vii.*  
To *TRANSCEND*. *v. a.* [*transcende*, Latin.].  
1. To pass; to overpass.  
It is a dangerous opinion to such popes, as shall *transcend*  
their limits and become tyrannical. *Bacon.*  
To judge herself, the most herself *transcend*,  
As greater circles comprehend the less. *Davies.*  
2. To surpass; to outgo; to exceed; to excel.  
This glorious piece *transcended* what he could think;  
So much his blood is nobler than his ink. *Waller.*  
Deserve their greatness and unenvy'd stand,  
Since what they act *transcends* what they command. *Denb.*  
High though her wit, yet humble was her mind,  
As if she could not, or she would not find,  
How much her worth *transcended* all her kind. *Dryden.*  
3. To surmount; to rise above.  
Make disquisition whether these unusual lights be meteoro-  
logical impressions not *transcending* the upper region, or whe-  
ther to be ranked among celestial bodies. *Howel.*  
To *TRANSCEND*. *v. n.* To climb. Not in use.  
To conclude, because things do not easily sink, they do  
not drown at all, the fallacy is a frequent addition in human  
expressions, which often give distinct accounts of proximity,  
and *transcend* from one unto another. *Brown.*  
*TRANSCENDENCY*. *n. f.* [*from transcend*].  
1. Excellence; unusual excellence; supereminence.  
2. Exaggeration; elevation beyond truth.  
It is true greatness to have in one the frailty of a man, and  
the security of a God; this would have done better in poetry,  
where *transcendencies* are more allowed. *Bacon's Essays.*  
*TRANSCENDENT*. *adj.* [*transcendens*, Lat. *transcendent*, Fr.].  
Excellent; supremely excellent; passing others.  
Thou, whose strong hand, with so *transcendent* worth,  
Holds high the rein of fair Parthenope. *Crayshaw.*  
There is, in a lawgiver, a habitual and ultimate intention  
of a more excellent and *transcendent* nature. *Bishop Sanderfon.*  
If thou best he—But O! how fall, how chang'd  
From him who in the happy realms of light,  
Cloath'd with *transcendent* brightness, didst outline  
Myriads, though bright. *Milton.*  
Oh charming prince! Oh *transcendent* maid! *A. Phillips.*  
The right our Creator has to our obedience is of so high  
and *transcendent* a nature, that it can suffer no competition;  
his commands must have the first and governing influence on  
all our actions. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
*TRANSCENDENTAL*. *adj.* [*transcendentalis*, low Lat.].  
1. General; pervading many particulars.  
2. Supereminent; passing others.  
Though the Deity perceiveth not pleasure nor pain, as we  
do; yet he must have a perfect and *transcendental* perception  
of these, and of all other things. *Grew's Cosmol. b. ii.*  
*TRANSCENDENTLY*. *adv.* [*from transcend*]. Excellently;  
supereminently.  
The law of Christianity is eminently and *transcendently*  
called the word of truth. *South's Sermons.*  
To *TRANSCULATE*. *v. a.* [*trans* and *colo*, Latin.]. To strain  
through a sieve or colander.  
The lungs are, unless pervious like a sponge, unfit to im-  
bibe and *transculate* the air. *Harvey.*  
To *TRANSCRIBE*. *v. a.* [*transcribo*, Lat. *transcribe*, Fr.]. To  
copy; to write from an exemplar.  
He was the original of all those inventions from which  
others did but *transcribe* copies. *Clarendon.*  
*TRANQUILLITY*. *n. f.* [*tranquillitas*, Latin; *tranquillité*, Fr.].  
The most rigid exactors of mere outward purity do but  
*transcribe* the folly of him who pumps very laboriously in a  
ship, yet neglects to stop the leak. *Decay of Piety.*

## TRA

- If we imitate their repentance as we *transcribe* their faults,  
we shall be received with the same mercy. *Rogers.*  
*TRANSCRIBER*. *n. f.* [*from transcribe*]. A copier; one who  
writes from a copy.  
A coin is in no danger of having its characters altered by  
copiers and *transcribers*. *Addison.*  
*TRANSCRIPT*. *n. f.* [*transcript*, Fr. *transcriptum*, Latin.]. A  
copy; any thing written from an original.  
The Grecian learning was but a *transcript* of the Chaldean  
and Egyptian; and the Roman of the Grecian. *Glauville.*  
The decalogue of Moses was but a *transcript*, not an ori-  
ginal. *South's Sermons.*  
Dislate, O mighty Judge! what thou hast seen  
Of cities and of courts, of books and men,  
And deign to let thy servant hold the pen.  
Through ages thus I may presume to live,  
And from the *transcript* of thy prose receive  
What my own short-liv'd verse can never give. *Prior.*  
*TRANSCRIPTION*. *n. f.* [*transcription*, Fr. *transcription*,  
Lat.]. The act of copying.  
The ancients were but men; the practice of *transcription*  
in our days was no monster in their; plagiary had not its  
nativity with printing, but began in times when thefts were  
difficult. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i.*  
The corruptions that have crept into it by many *transcrip-  
tions* was the cause of so great difference. *Brewster.*  
*TRANSCRIPTIVELY*. *adv.* [*from transcript*]. In manner of a  
copy.  
Not a few *transcriptively* subscribing their names to other  
mens endeavours, transcribe all they have written. *Brown.*  
To *TRANSCUR*. *v. n.* [*transcurro*, Lat.]. To run or rove to  
and fro.  
By fixing the mind on one object, it doth not spaiate and  
*transcur*. *Bacon.*  
*TRANSCURSION*. *n. f.* [*from transcurro*, Lat.]. Ramble; pas-  
sage through; passage beyond certain limits; extraordinary  
deviation.  
In a great whale, the sense and the affects of any one part  
of the body instantly make a *transcurfion* throughout the  
whole. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
I have briefly run over *transcurfions*, as if my pen had been  
posting with them. *Watson's Life of Buckingham.*  
His philosophy gives them *transcurfions* beyond the vortex  
we breathe in, and leads them through others which are only  
known in an hypothesis. *Glauville's Sleep.*  
I am to make often *transcurfions* into the neighbouring  
forests as I pass along. *Howel.*  
If man were out of the world, who were then left to view  
the face of heaven, to wonder at the *transcurfion* of comets.  
*More's Antidote against Atheism.*  
*TRANSE*. *n. f.* [*transé*, Fr. See *TRANSE*]. A temporary ab-  
sence of the soul; an exstasy.  
Abstract as in a *transé*, methought I saw,  
Though sleeping, where I lay, and saw the shape  
Still glorious before whom awake I stood. *Milton.*  
*TRANSELEMENTATION*. *n. f.* [*trans* and *element*]. Change of  
one element into another.  
Rain we allow; but if they suppose any other *transelemen-  
tation*, it neither agrees with Moses's philosophy, nor Saint  
Peter's. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
*TRANSEXION*. *n. f.* [*trans* and *sexus*, Lat.]. Change from one  
sex to another.  
It much impeacheth the iterated *transexion* of hares, if that  
be true which some physicians affirm, that transmutation of  
sexes was only in opinion, and that those transmutated  
persons were really men at first. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
To *TRANSFER*. *v. a.* [*transfero*, Fr. *transfere*, Lat.].  
1. To convey, or make over, from one to another.  
He that *transfers* the laws of the Lacedaemonians to the  
people of Athens, should find a great absurdity and inconve-  
nience. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*  
Was't not enough you took my crown away,  
But cruelly you must my love betray?  
I was well pleas'd to have *transferr'd* my rights,  
And better chang'd your claim of lawless might. *Dryden.*  
The king,  
Who from himself all envy would remove,  
Left both to be determin'd by the laws,  
And to the Grecian chiefs *transferr'd* the cause. *Dryden.*  
This was one perverse effect of their sitting at ease under  
their vines and fig-trees, that they forget from whence that  
ease came, and *transferred* all the honour of it upon them-  
selves. *Asterley's Sermons.*  
Your sacred aid religious monarchs own,  
When first they merit, then ascend the throne:  
But tyrants dread you, lest you just decree  
*Transfer* the power and set the people free. *Prior.*  
By reading we learn not only the actions and the senti-  
ments of distant nations, but *transfer* to ourselves the know-  
ledge and improvements of the most learned men. *Watts.*